September 6, 1775. NUMB. 2437.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me firſt upon return for your Coroner for theſe two years paſt, merits my moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt a continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed by

Your reſpectful and obliged friend,

¶ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the Inhabitants of Cheſter County, that have a Right to VOTE at the enſuing ELECTION.

GENTLEMEN,

I DESIRE you to drop my Name out of your Ticket, and not run me as a Repreſentative to ſerve in the Aſſembly, as my Wife has been and now is in ſuch a low State of Health, that I cannot tend on the public Service.

From your Friend and Well-wiſher to public Privileges,

Eighth-Month 24. 1775. ‖ JOSEPH PENNOCK.

TO BE SOLD BY

MR. JAMES GALLAGHER,

At his ſhop, in Front-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,

THE GOLDEN MEDICAL CEPHALIC SNUFF, which by long experience has been found an effectual remedy for moſt diſorders of the head, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate eaſe, and by frequent uſe prevents their return: It admirably opens and purges the head, ſtrengthens the nerves, revives the ſpirits, and has a moſt grateful aromatic ſmell: It removes drowſineſs, ſleepineſs and vapours, relieves dimneſs of the eyes, is excellent in curing recent deafneſs, and has been of great ſervice in hyſteric and paralytic complaints, and in reſtoring the memory when impaired by diſorders of the head: It is proper for all perſons who viſit the ſick, or go into unwholeſome rooms, hot climates, or unhealthy places, as it fortifies the head againſt noxious exhalations and infectious air. Numbers of perſons have experienced the happy effects of this Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, and is preſcribed by the moſt eminent oculiſts and auriſts in Europe, in the courſe of their practice as a capital medicine for the various diſorders of the eyes and ears: Printed directions on each bottle, for the uſe of the above ſnuff.---Price 2s. 6d. May be had at the ſame place (price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle) the Britiſh Tooth Powder, and Tincture for the gums: It takes of all foulneſs from the teeth and gums, renders them very beautiful, perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the ſcurvy, and all diſorders of the gums.

The moſt violent TOOTHACH cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an Eſſence which gives immediate eaſe therein; by applying this Eſſence outwardly it will remove all kinds of ſwelling in the cheeks or pains in the ears, and is an abſolute cure for the head-ach if ever ſo violent: It likewiſe eaſes the rheumatic pains in any part of the body: It is ſo harmleſs that it may at any time be made uſe of agreeable to the directions. This valuable Eſſence is prepared and ſold in bottles, at 5s. each, with particular directions in print for uſing it.

BOOKS late publiſhed, and to be ſold at ſame place.

BLACKWELL's ſacred platform, or natural and revealed religion, exhibiting a ſcriptural and rational account of the world's creation by God; the whole plan of divine predeſtination, comprehending the great events of angels and men, the firſt great promiſe Chriſt made in the garden, &c.---Price 5s. Calcott's candid diſquiſition of the principles and practices of Free and accepted Maſons, together with ſome ſcriptures on the origin, nature and deſign of the inſtitution, to which is added Solomon's temple, an oratoria, with a choice collection of Freemaſons ſongs, price 7s. 6d. Arians and Socinians monitor, being a Viſion that a young Socinian teacher lately had, in which he ſaw his tutor, who died ſome years ago, and had from his own mouth the fearful relation of what befel him before and after his death, price 1s. Miſs Aſhmore's choice collection of ſongs, as they are ſung at the theatres and public gardens in London and Dublin, to which is prefixed the ſongs of the Padlock, Lionel and Clariſſa, and many more opera ſongs, price 2s. 6d. Abelard and Heloiſe, letters, lives, amours and misfortunes, price 3s.

WAS LOST, on the firſt day of this inſtant September, 1775, on the great road between the end of Second and Fourth-ſtreets, a Deed or Conveyance from James Craven and Wife, of Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, to John Ramſey, of Moreland townſhip, and county aforeſaid. Whoever finds ſaid Deed, and brings it to the Printers hereof, ſhall have Five Shillings reward. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a Sadler by trade, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a half worn brown cloth coat and veſt, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots, with turndown tops, an old pair of black grained ſhoes, with lined tops, one pair almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an oldiſh beaver hat, with a white binding hat ſtring, and ſome other things not mentioned, being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſome times wears his falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, he clips his words in the Dutch dialect, he can ſpeak High and Low Dutch; ſerved his apprenticeſhip high up in the Eaſt-Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country.---Alſo took with him a bright bay Gelding, natural trotter, ſmall ſtar, low necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe took a new ſaddle with a blue ſaddle cloth, lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of clothes and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, with the horſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either man or horſe, paid by

June 12, 1775. ¶ WILLIAM TEMPLE.

THERE *is a man in Queen-Anne's county goal, who was committed upon ſuſpicion of being a runaway; he is an Engliſhman, about ſix feet two inches high, of a brown complexion, and has ſhort dark coloured hair; had on a white hat, a dark fuſtian coat, nankeen jacket and breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.*

¶ JAMES BUTLER, Goaler.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

A *SPEECH*, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING*.

(Continued from our laſt.)

IS it poſſible to give any reaſon for ſo great, ſo deplorable an alteration, but that, inſtead of aſking their money of them, you have commanded it from them—inſtead of exerciſing your ſupreme power for the general good, you have employed it to their particular injury? How comes it, that in two years after theſe unqueſtionable proofs of their readineſs to contribute to the utmoſt of their abilities, when conſtitutionally required, in men and money, for the defence of his Majeſty's juſt rights and poſſeſſions, that it was thought proper to impoſe taxes upon them by authority of Parliament, without their conſent? This was the cauſe of all the ſubſequent complaints and commotions; and this, before the ink was well dry with which you recorded thoſe very ſervices, that proclaimed ſuch an attempt to be unwarranted by neceſſity and juſtice. In two years time, not even two, you reſolved to violate their privileges as freemen, and annihilate the very exiſtence of property among them—For what? To obtain money which, by your own acknowledgment, they, when in the full and free enjoyment of their privileges, contributed to your wants with ſuch zeal and readineſs, as left you nothing more to aſk. On what counter-evidence, on what pretence of propriety, on what unheard of change in the ſentiments of the Colonies, was this extraordinary mode adopted? Sir, I do not mean to reflect upon any man's character or memory. But I wiſh to induce this Houſe to do America and itſelf the juſtice of conſidering, that as the cauſe of all the diſturbances in the Colonies originated here, it is from hence that the reſtoration of things to their former peaceable and approved channel ought to move. It is redreſs alone that can produce reconciliation.

How long will you ſin againſt reaſon and experience? How long will you be learning that Liberty is the vital principle of Britiſh Government? Let the example of Ireland, Wales, and the Palatinates, inform you that the only band of peace and order among Britiſh Subjects is Liberty. It is this only that, as it animates their induſtry, and promotes their proſperity, ſo it creates their confidence in, and obedience to Government. If you wiſh *volentes per populos dare jura*, you muſt govern them upon the principles of Freedom. Repreſentation is the firſt and greateſt of theſe principles; and without this your Government will never be obeyed. In point of Revenue too it is abſolutely neceſſary. Need I tell an Aſſembly of Freemen, the Repreſentative of a Free People, that Revenue will ever flow in more copious ſtreams from *free gifts*, than from *forced impoſitions?*

The Stamp Act paſſed ſoon after, with the avowed diſſent of America. The conſequce was, that the whole Continent was immediately thrown into the moſt violent commotions. Upon a conviction of its pernicious conſequences, a conviction derived from the fulleſt examination at your Bar, upon the Petitions of all the trading and manufacturing towns in the kingdom, the Stamp Act was repealed. The re-eſtabliſhment of peace and order in America followed that repeal. Addreſſes of thanks for it were voted by all the Aſſemblies. They paſſed over the Declaration of Right that accompanied that Repeal with reſpectful ſilence. Such was their repugnance to diſpute with the Parent State, or prevent the renewal of that harmony which ſeemed to be cordially deſired. In the ſame diſpoſition, the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts complied with the Mutiny Act, though it touched their privilege for which they had ſo ſtrenuouſly contended, the privilege of granting freely their own money.

But, Sir, ſome fatality ſeems to have determined, that every year ſhould carry new cauſe of diſcontent from hence to America. The next year, therefore, after the repeal which had produced ſuch happy effects, a new Revenue Act was paſſed for America, without any new reaſon aſſigned, or aſſignable, to the aſtoniſhment of this country, to the amazement and grief of that. The revival of the cauſe of courſe revived the diſcontents. So ſtudious, however, were they to avoid offence, that without any tumult, riot or diſorder, the Aſſemblies repreſented their ſenſe of it in humble Petitions. Unſucceſsful Petitions produced Remonſtrances, yet in meaſured terms of reſpect and moderation. This was ſo remarkable, that Governor Bernard was compelled to give his teſtimony ſtrongly in their favour.—"They have acted in all things, even in "their Remonſtrances, with temper and moderation; "they have avoided ſome ſubjects of diſpute, and have "laid a foundation for removing ſome cauſes of former "altercation*."

This is an inconteſtible proof, Sir, that this, though deemed the moſt violent Colony, was diſpoſed to repreſent its grievances in the moſt moderate and reſpectful terms, till the outrageous conduct of the Earl of Hilſborough forced them into ſome degree of warmth.

That the ſame temper prevailed in all the Colonies, the following extract from Lord Hilſborough's Circular Letter to their Aſſemblies is unqueſtionable evidence:

Whitehall, April 21, 1768.

"The repeated proofs which have been given by the "Aſſembly of their reverence and reſpect for the Laws, "and of their faithful attachment to the Conſtitution, "leave little room in his Majeſty's breaſt to doubt of "their ſhewing a proper reſentment of this unjuſtifiable "attempt to revive thoſe diſtractions which have operated "ſo fatally to the prejudice of this Kingdom and the "Colonies;—and accordingly his Majeſty has the fulleſt "confidence in their affection, and expects they will give "him the ſtrongeſt proofs of them on this and every other "occaſion. HILLSBOROUGH."

* See his Letter to Lord Shelburne, January 21, 1768.

I have already ſtated to you, Sir, that this horrible attempt was nothing more than the Maſſachuſetts informing the different Aſſemblies of their having petitioned the King. I do not mean to remark upon that unhappy confuſion of ideas, which made the Noble Lord miſtake the effect for the cauſe; and impute that to the Petition which manifeſtly aroſe from a revival of the principle of giving their property, for the purpoſe of Revenue, without their conſent, in an Aſſembly where they are not repreſented. But the Houſe will do me the juſtice to obſerve, that my evidence of the moderation of America—of their reverence and reſpect for the Law—and of their faithful attachment to the Conſtitution, is taken from men who know the facts too well to err, and who cannot be ſuſpected of partiality ſo much to the People or their Cauſe, as to miſtake them in their favour.

Again, therefore, I muſt intreat you to conſider, what it was that moved them from this moderation, this reſpect for the Laws, and attachment to the Conſtitution. That conſideration will convince you, that whatever violence of oppoſition has ariſen in America has been conſtantly preceded by violent irritation from this Country. Every Seſſion of Parliament has ſent, under the councils of the ſame evil Miniſters, its firebrands into America. Every Seſſion has ſet its heel in her ſide to ſpur and goad her into deſperate reſiſtance, or, as ſome are pleaſed to call it, Rebellion. Like Reboboam to the Children of Iſrael, the little finger of the one has been made heavier than the loins of its predeceſſor; and inſtead of the whips complained of, you have laſhed them with ſcorpions.

The cauſes being thus known, Sir, the effects are eaſily removed. Repeal theſe angry exertions of your authority—recal your Miniſters of diſcord and deſtruction—redreſs their accumulated grievances; and the ſame temper, the ſame reverence for the Laws, the ſame faithful attachment to this country, which even their enemies were obliged to acknowledge and to praiſe, will be immediately reſtored. For God's ſake, Sir, do not, by perſiſting, urge them to that extremity, in which, to uſe the words of a learned Judge, "the neceſſity and ſafety "of the whole will require the exertion of thoſe inherent, "though latent, powers of Society, which no climate, "no time, no conſtitution, no contract, can ever deſtroy "or diminiſh *."

I have the authority of a man of great learning to declare, that hiſtory cannot afford one example where any *out* Province or remote Colony ever rebelled againſt the Mother Country, or Chief Seat of Government, but through inſupportable rigour and oppreſſion†. Thus Tacitus too judiciouſly obſerves, "that the Roman Com-"monwealth fell under the power of the Emperors, from "the out Provinces not being longer able to endure "the tyranny of the Senate." What the Privernates anſwered to the Romans is worthy the utmoſt attention of this Houſe. "If the terms you grant us," ſaid they, "are good, our union will be perpetual—if unjuſt, it "cannot be laſting." The Romans had virtue enough to admire this anſwer, and admit them citizens of Rome. America, Sir, has given proof of equal candour and ſpirit; it remains with you to ſet an example of Roman dignity and virtue. Nor can I help mentioning to you an obſervation, which I think full of the ſoundeſt wiſdom, "That the better you preſerve the Conſtitution of Ire-"land, and of thoſe Plantations dependent on England, "the better you will preſerve our own. It will be a bar-"rier to yours, to prevent any invaſion of theirs‡."

Let me then, Sir, once more recal your attention to the original cauſe of the diſpute. You would take their money from them, without the conſent of their Repreſentatives, becauſe you ſay they will not grant it themſelves for the ſupport of Government, and their defence and protection. The purpoſes are plauſible enough, but not more ſo than thoſe under which the Crown juſtified the levy of ſhip money upon the people of this country, without the conſent of *their* Repreſentatives. My argument therefore in defence of the Colonies ſhall be that of Juſtice Crook in the caſe of Mr. Hampden:—"It has "been ſaid that tonnage and poundage is not now grant-"ed to the King, and therefore the King is forced to "theſe extraordinary courſes.—Though it be *not granted*, yet I think it is taken; and I doubt not but to the "ſame intent for which it was firſt granted, the defence "of the kingdom and guard of the ſeas. It is objected, "that perhaps Parliament would not have conſented, "and ſo the kingdom might have been loſt. It is not to "be preſumed, that the Parliament would deny to do "that which is fit for the ſafety and defence of the king-"dom—*their own eſtates and lives being in danger.*"

Mr. Hume has recounted the ſentiments of the People upon the ſame ſubject in the following words:

"The amount of the whole Tax was very moderate, "little exceeding 200,000l. It was diſtributed upon the "people with juſtice and equality, and the money was "entirely expended upon the Navy, to the great honour "and advantage of the kingdom; yet all theſe circum-"ſtances could not reconcile the People to the impoſition. "It was entirely arbitrary. By the ſame right any other "tax might be impoſed; and men eſteemed a powerful "fleet, though very deſirable, but a poor recompence "for all their liberties, which were thus ſacrificed to "the obtaining it §."

Such is the language, and ſuch the ſentiments of America at this day. The cauſe is the ſame. We know what were the conſequences of perſeverance then; and we may judge from thence what will be the event of perſevering now. It is not to be credited, Sir, that this Houſe, with the evidence and admonition of your own hiſtory before you, will "ſuffer the tranſcendant relation formed

* Blackſt. Comment. V. I. p. 245. † Mr. Molineux.
‡ Proteſt of the Lords, 19th of March, 1720.
§ Hiſtory of Eng. V. v. p. 214.

" by conſanguinity, intercourſe, affection and reſpect, to " be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of facts, " which, if attained, never can compenſate for the cala- " mities through which they muſt be gained." Your commerce with them, their confidence in you, their attachment to you, their zeal and activity in your ſervice, and perhaps their very connection with you, muſt all be ſacrificed—for what? To eſtabliſh a ſupreme power which they have not queſtioned—to maintain the Jacobite doctrine, that taxation is no tyranny—and to obtain a pepper-corn Revenue, which will hardly ſuffice for the pooreſt penſioner upon your numerous liſt.

I come now, Sir, to an argument which I combat by compulſion and with concern. When I conſider the golden ties of blood, amity and intereſt, commercial, civil and religious, which did unite us, and but for this unhappy diſpute might have for ever united us, I am grieved to hear the little, iron, ignoble, miſerly points of controverſy agitated. But when the whole or a great part of the expence of laſt war is charged to the Colonies—when in ſpeeches both within and without theſe walls it is gravely ſaid, that the war was undertaken and carried on ſolely for their ſecurity and protection—and when this is made a ground for ſtripping them of their eſſential rights, of every real ſecurity to life, liberty and property, which the unviolated and unperverted Conſtitution gives—it becomes neceſſary to prove that the aſſertion is untrue, and the concluſion unjuſt.

It was a common War, undertaken againſt an old and common enemy, to repel a common danger, carried on by common and united efforts, to acquire and ſecure common benefits—Benefits, however, more valuable to you, inaſmuch as all acquiſitions are yours, and all commercial advantages are controuled and regulated to your particular intereſts. With regard to the cauſe of the War, is there a man living who doubts that it was the antient inveterate enmity of France to Great-Britain? At whatever part ſhe aimed the firſt blow is ſurely immaterial. Whether the intereſts of Great-Britain were moſt vulnerable in Europe, Aſia, Africa or America, is problematical; but that her intereſts were aimed at cannot be doubted. But which part was deemed moſt in danger, to the defence of which part therefore the moſt expence was applied, let your Journals of that period ſpeak. At the commencement of the War you ſent two thouſand men to defend the vaſt continent of America, and you imported ſixteen thouſand, in addition to your own eſtabliſhment, for the protection of this Iſland. During the progreſs of it, you had forty thouſand in America, and ninety thouſand in Germany. If Virginia was attacked, was not Hanover invaded—were not Ireland and England threatened—and if Braddock was ſent to America, was not the Duke of Cumberland with an army of obſervation diſpatched to the protection of Hanover? What was the mighty aid given to the Colonies? Let the King's Speech of November 13, 1755, inform us. " Proper *en-* " *couragement* has been given to the ſeveral Colonies to " exert themſelves in their own defence, and in the " *maintenance of the Rights and Poſſeſſions of Great-Bri-* " *tain.*"—It ſeems then, that the Americans were not only to defend themſelves, but the rights and poſſeſſions of this Country; and it appears from repeated public acknowledgments, that they did this with zeal and alacrity. Upon what pretence of truth, with what colour of juſtice, therefore, can the cauſe, the purpoſe, and the expence of the War be charged to them? It is unjuſt, it is unmanly. The rights and poſſeſſions of Great-Britain were attacked, the intereſts of the whole empire were endangered; therefore the whole empire united in repelling it. His Majeſty tells his Parliament, in 1755, that " there " never was a ſituation in which his honour, and the eſ- " ſential intereſts of Great-Britain, called more ſtrongly " for their zeal, unanimity and diſpatch."

The Commons reply in their Addreſs, Nov. 14, 1755, " We think ourſelves bound in juſtice and gratitude to " aſſiſt your Majeſty againſt inſults and attacks that may " be made upon any part of your Majeſty's dominions, " though *not belonging* to the *Crown* of Great-Britain, in " reſentment of the part your Majeſty has taken in a " cauſe, wherein the intereſts of *this* Kingdom are *im-* " *mediately and ſo eſſentially* concerned*." Will any one after this be idle enough to maintain that the War was an American War—commenced for her, carried on for her, concluded for her? that the danger was not general, the intereſts not general, the exertions not general? Whoever is bold enough to affirm this, muſt produce higher authority than the King, his Two Houſes of Parliament, and the authentic records of the time.

But it has been ſeriouſly ſtated, if my memory does not fail me, that this country pays annually eighteen hundred thouſand pounds in diſcharge of the intereſt of a debt incurred for America in the laſt war. Upon this ſtatement, it is concluded to be both juſt and neceſſary to tax the People of America for the re-payment of that ſum †. By this calculation the principal expended muſt have been about fifty milions.

Let us, Sir, examine the truth of this by the teſt of your own Journals. The eſtimate ſtands thus:

	£
The whole expenditure in 1755 was	7,229,000
The part of it expended in the American War, including Sea and Land ſervice, with the compenſation to the different Provinces	843,783
Ditto, in 1756	10,486,000
Ditto, for the Colonies	1,440,463
Ditto, 1757	10,486,457
Ditto, the Colonies	1,334,000
Ditto, 1758	12,749,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,786,410
Ditto, 1759	15,504,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,690,000
Ditto, 1760	19,616,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,866,035
Ditto, 1761	18,299,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,830,397
Ditto, 1762	13,522,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,324,000
The concluſion from this is, that the total amount of the money expended laſt war, was	104,891,000
Of which the Colonies coſt	11,814,000

I have included in this eſtimate all the yearly compenſations made by Parliament to the different Provinces for their extraordinary exertions, and the ſeveral expeditions againſt the French Weſt-India Iſlands, which were wholly or in part fitted out by the Sea and Land Forces charged in this eſtimate to America. But admitting that the other

* Journals of the Commons.

† Lord North's Speech upon his memorable motion.

N. B. The 104 millions above ſtated are not the debt incurred, but all that was expended during the war.

eſſential rights and intereſts of Great-Britain had not been endangered; that America, and America only, was the object of invaſion and defence—would the monopoly of her commerce, which you always enjoyed, and might for generations enjoy, reimburſe you this expence? You have poſſeſſed this monopoly 174 years; allow the profit of it to have been on an average 90,000*l. per annum*, and you are already overpaid. Yet the profit muſt have been infinitely more, or our anceſtors would not have conſtantly conſidered, cultivated, and guarded this monopoly as the moſt precious jewel in the Britiſh Commerce. When you conſider too that this monopoly is as rapidly increaſing in value, as the Colonies increaſe in commerce, cultivation and inhabitants, it will appear that this, were it this only, is more than a compenſation for the ſums you have expended in ſecuring it. For what other reaſon did you defend Portugal, but becauſe her commerce was valuable to you? Yet that commerce is not under your controul, and therefore uncertain.

[*To be continued.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 26.

A Committee of Safety for this colony is appointed by the Convention, to be compoſed of the following Gentlemen, viz. *Edmund Pendleton*, *George Maſon*, *Hon. John Page*, *Richard Bland*, *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, *Paul Carrington*, *Dudley Digges*, *William Cabell*, *Carter Braxton*, *James Mercer*, and *John Tabb*, Eſquires.

It is ſaid the Earl of Dunmore has ſeized upon two veſſels at Norfolk, viz. a new ſhip, juſt launched, burthen about 400 tons, and a brig; but for what purpoſe is not certainly known. Perhaps they are intended to be fitted up and manned, in order to aſſiſt the men of war and tenders in committing infernal depredations in the rivers, and on the coaſt. We are told that the owners of the above-mentioned veſſels went and demanded a reſtitution of them; but his Excellency gave no further ſatisfaction, than by declaring he had orders to procure a number of veſſels on charter, for Government ſervice, and aſſuring the Gentlemen they ſhould be amply paid.

An expreſs from Capt. Wood, which arrived at Richmond a few days ago, brings advice that the Mingo, Wyindot, and Shawaneſe tribes of Indians appear to be friendly, and have promiſed to attend the treaty at Pittſburg, the 10th of next month; but that many of the more weſtern and ſouth weſtern tribes ſeem determined to take up the hatchet againſt us.

NORWICH, Auguſt 21.

This morning arrived an expreſs from General Schuyler at Ticonderoga, to the Governor, which occaſioned his calling a Council, and ſending off Col. Mott, the Chief Engineer.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 23.

General Gage, we hear, has ſeized the donation ſtores in Boſton, and placed a ſtrong guard over the ſame.

It is ſaid for a certainty that the enemy have diſmantled the part of Caſtle William which commands the harbour of Boſton, and blowed up the walls.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 28.

Laſt Saturday night about 2000 of the United Troops of this Continent, entrenched on what is called Plough Hill, within point-blank-ſhot of the enemy; and notwithſtanding a continual fire from them almoſt all yeſterday, we had only two killed, and two wounded, viz. Adjutant Mumford of Rhode-Iſland and another man killed, Mr. William Simpſon, a volunteer of Pennſylvania, loſt a leg, and another man wounded, neither dangerous. We have not heard how many the enemy loſt, though it is ſaid one officer and ſeveral men were ſeen to fall.

Yeſterday another company of Riflemen, commanded by Captain Michael Creſſop, arrived in this town in their way to join the Grand American Army.—Some of this company, we hear, have travelled from the Miſſiſippi.

FAIRFIELD, Auguſt 29.

Laſt evening was married, at the ſeat of Thaddeus Burr, Eſq; by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, The Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; Preſident of the Continental Congreſs, to Miſs DOROTHY QUINCEY, daughter of EDMUND QUINCEY, Eſq; of Boſton.

Florus informs us, that " in the ſecond Punic war, when Hannibal beſieged Rome, and was very near making himſelf maſter of it, a field upon which part of his army lay, was offered for ſale, and was immediately purchaſed by a Roman, in a ſtrong aſſurance that the Roman valour and courage would ſoon raiſe the ſiege." Equal to the conduct of that illuſtrious citizen was the marriage of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; who, with his amiable Lady, has paid as great a compliment to *American* valour, and diſcovered equal patriotiſm, by marrying now while all the colonies are as much convulſed as Rome when Hannibal was at her gates.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

On Tueſday laſt the following was publiſhed in a hand bill through this city.

" Sir, *Oyſter Ponds, Auguſt 27, 1775.*

" Your favour of the 11th inſtant came duly to hand, and I ſhould have ſailed for Haerlem without loſs of time, had I not received the following important intelligence from Gen. Waſhington, viz.

" *Auguſt 23, 1775.*———Yeſterday I received advice from Boſton, that a number of tranſports have ſailed on a ſecond expedition, for freſh proviſions. As they may purſue the ſame courſe, only advancing farther, we think Montaug Point, or Long Iſland, a very probable place of their landing; I have therefore thought beſt to give you the earlieſt intelligence; but I do not mean to confine your attention or vigilance to that place; you will pleaſe to extend your views as far as the miſchief may probably extend."—Thus far from the intelligence. I will farther inform you, that the King-fiſher laſt Wedneſday went up the Sound, with ſeveral ſmall cutters, reconnoitring the north ſide of the iſland; and Thurſday there followed paſt this place two top ſail veſſels, which I apprehend to be tranſports, as they fired two ſignal guns when they went through the Race.—I would therefore recommend it to the Provincial Congreſs, to keep a good guard upon Queen's county, as I imagine their deſign is to get ſtock from Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Fluſhing; and as we hope to ſecure all the ſtock upon this part of the iſland, you may expect the Boſton fleet will proceed farther up Sound.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

" *To* P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Eſq; *Preſident*," &c.

We hear from Providence, that on Tueſday, the 22d inſtant, his Majeſty's ſhips the Roſe, Swan and Glaſgow, attempted to go to Providence, and got within 8 miles of the town, when two of them ran aſhore, and the other came to an anchor. Soon after arrived a brig and a ſloop inward bound from the Weſt-Indies, theſe were immediately chaſed by the men of war's barges and three cutters, till they ran aſhore at Warwick, where they were boarded by the men of war's men, in ſight of a great number of people who had aſſembled on the ſhore. There were in the harbour two armed ſchooners fitted out by the town of Providence for the protection of their trade, and were going to convoy a ſmall fleet down the river. A ſmart engagement then began and laſted three hours and an half, during which an inceſſant fire was kept up between the two ſchooners and the brig and ſloop, which the people on board often attempted to get off, but as often were driven from the windlaſſes. But at laſt they cut the brig's cable and carried her off, with the Captain on board, who refuſed to quit her; the ſloop we re-took, and brought into the harbour, though fired upon by the man of war as we paſſed them. We had not one man killed or wounded, which is ſurprizing. Upwards of 30 cannon balls were picked up on the ſhore. It is ſuppoſed many of the enemy were killed. The men of war are at preſent in Briſtol harbour, where they have begun to rob and plunder the plantation of Mr. William Weſſals.

A gentleman from Albany informs, that when he left that place 700 of the Mohawk and Onondaga Indians had arrived there, declaring themſelves to be our friends in the preſent conteſt. They ſay they are connected by marriage, and other ways, with the Canadians, and hope to bring them over to our ſide, notwithſtanding all Governor Carlton's endeavours to the contrary.

Captain Jenkins, who left Quebec the 21ſt of July, informs, that the Canadians ſeemed well pleaſed with the proceedings of the Colonies; that he underſtood they had received and highly approved a letter ſent them by the Continental Congreſs. That ſhip bread was 5 dollars per hundred, white bread 3 l. wheat 6 s. per buſhel. That 6 or 7 tranſports were loaded with proviſions for Boſton, and one of 500 tons had ſailed. The inhabitants uneaſy, apprehending a ſcarcity. The garriſon in a poor ſtate of defence, not more than 25 regulars in it. Governor Carlton had taken moſt of the cannon to mount on the floating batteries at St. John's. That it was ſaid he had not with him above 5 or 600 men, and had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to goal for refuſing to take up arms againſt the Colonies. That there was only one veſſel of war, the Gaſpee brig. That he ſaw a letter from a Serjeant of the regulars at St. John's, to his wife in Quebec, informing her that he was ſo buſy in building floating batteries to re-take the forts from the Yankies, that he had not had his cloaths off for a fortnight.

Sept. 4. Thurſday evening a boat being perceived coming from the tranſport lying in the North River, in which were two Negroes and two white men, they were waited upon when they came on ſhore by a number of the inhabitants to know upon what deſign they were on; but receiving little ſatisfaction from them, they were all carried before the Congreſs. The Negroes ſaid they were Freemen, and had been hired to carry two women on board the tranſport, which they did, and then fetched theſe men on ſhore. The Negroes and one of the white men were diſcharged, the other being a ſuſpicious fellow, and of a refractory temper, was committed to the care of the guard in the barracks, till further examination. The people that were on the wharff drew the boat out of the water, and carried it to the commons, where they ſet it on fire, and reduced it to aſhes, amidſt the acclamations of thouſands.

Extract of a letter from New-London, to a merchant in this City, dated Auguſt 31.

" Yeſterday morning there was a tender came into Stonington, and fired on the town, and then went out again, and returned with the roſe man of war and two other tenders, who immediately began to fire directly into the houſes; the ſhip came to an anchor, but the tenders kept under ſail, ſtanding cloſe in, tacking, firing, &c. the whole day, and this morning the fire is begun again. I ſoon expect them here. By expreſs from there, find we have two men killed. Great numbers from all parts are going there. Cannot get any particulars how the affray began. The tender firſt chaſed two ſmall ſloops in, who had men on board to go on Block-iſland to prevent their taking the ſtock off. The men landed at Stonington, and as ſoon as the tender got within good ſhot, they fired on the people."

We are credibly informed that the Hon. the Provincial Congreſs of New-Jerſey have paſſed a reſolve, that all men capable of bearing arms, who depart from the city of New-York, into that province, in times of diſtreſs, ſhall be compelled to return forthwith, and that the ſeveral Committees are enjoined to ſee the ſaid reſolve carried into execution.

We hear the inhabitants of North-Carolina are raiſing three regiments of foot, in order to defend themſelves againſt any attempts that may be made againſt that province.

Friday afternoon a ſloop with diſpatches from General Gage, lying near the man of war, ſent her boat aſhore with four men and one woman, who being obſerved by ſome of our people, they were all taken priſoners, and carried to the guard-houſe; the woman was diſcharged, but the men are detained for further examination. The boat was ſtove to pieces on the beach near Greenwich, and then burnt.

We hear the men of war and tenders have knocked down 40 houſes at Stonington.

Laſt night we had a very high tide, attended by a heavy gale of wind, which has done ſome damage along the wharffs. A new ſtore houſe of Mr. Jacob Remſen's, at White-hall, was blown down, and as there was much flour therein, great part of the ſame is damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 4.

" Yeſterday our people ſeized a ſloop, that had been for ſeveral days along ſide the Aſia man of war, and ſupplied them with proviſions, as is thought, for the uſe of the army at Boſton.—After ſecuring the cheſts, &c. belonging to the people on board, they ſet fire to the ſloop, which ſoon conſumed her. The men, about 12 in number, are all in cloſe confinement in this city; they belong up the North river, and will ſoon undergo an examination before our Committee, when no doubt they will be puniſhed according to their deſerts."

Yeſterday the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; and his LADY, arrived here from New-York.

The Ship Renown, Captain Keith, of this Port, bound for Falmouth, was ſpoke with on the 11th of laſt Month, in Lat. 39:28, Long. 62, by Captain Potbury, arrived at New-York, from Cadiz.

Laſt Saturday night and Sunday morning we had a hard gale of wind from N. E. to S. E. which occaſioned a prodigious high tide, ſo that many ſtores on the wharffs were overflowed, and great quantities of ſugar, &c. very much damaged.—We hear of great devaſtation in the country, by the waſhing away of banks, overflowing of meadows, carrying away bridges, mill-dams, mills, ſtores, &c.

During the ſtorm a number of veſſels lying at Reedy-

Iſland, outward bound, parted their cables and drove on ſhore on the marſhes at high water, where ſome of them muſt be entirely unloaded before they can be got off.

On the 22d day of July laſt, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, current money of the province of Pennſylvania, was ſent to WILLIAM HENRY, Eſq; Treaſurer of the County Committee of Lancaſter, collected from the inhabitants of PAXTON, in ſaid county, for the relief of our greatly oppreſſed and ſuffering brethren in Boſton, to be tranſmitted thither for the benevolent purpoſe of the donors.—The townſhip of Paxton has raiſed above fifty Riflemen, who are gone with the Pennſylvania companies to join the continental troops at Boſton; and they have yet in ſaid townſhip upwards of one hundred effective men, fit for and ready to enter on ſervice, in ſupport of our conſtitutional rights and liberties.

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY *of New-Jerſey.*

Princeton, Auguſt 31, 1775.

WHEREAS the public roads of this province are obſerved to abound with ſtrollers and vagabonds, and many ſervants have run away from their maſters, and horſe ſtealing and other robberies are become very frequent: Therefore it is reſolved, that it be recommended to the good people of this province, that they do ſtrictly examine all ſuſpicious perſons paſſing to and fro through the different parts thereof; and if, upon ſuch examination, they do not give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves, they do proceed to deal with them according to the laws of this province.

A true copy from the minutes,

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Secretary.*

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, *of New-Jerſey.*

Princeton, Auguſt 31, 1775.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Officers and Privates, who embody themſelves as Minute-men in this province, be, and they hereby are directed, for the ſake of diſtinction and convenience, to adopt, as their uniform, hunting frocks, as near as may be ſimilar to thoſe of the Riflemen now in the Continental ſervice.

A true copy from the minutes,

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Auguſt* 19, 1775.

WHEREAS by the 11th article of the Aſſociation of the Congreſs it is directed, "That a Committee "be choſen in every county, city and town, by thoſe "who are qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the "legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this Aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any "perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this Aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith "cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end, that all ſuch foes to the rights of "Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American Liberty, "and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her."

And whereas Mr. Schloſſer having reported that a ſummons has been ſerved upon him at the ſuit of William Conn, and marked with the name of Iſaac Hunt, as his Attorney, which Mr. Schloſſer alledges was occaſioned by his acting in the line of his duty as a member of this Committee.

Reſolved, That Mr. Hunt be deſired to attend this Committee immediately.

Mr. Hunt accordingly attended, and declared, that when he ordered the writ to be iſſued, he did not know or believe that Mr. Schloſſer had detained the linen for which he had iſſued the ſummons as a member of this Committee, under a ſuſpicion that it had been imported contrary to the Aſſociation of the Congreſs.

On motion, That Mr. Hunt be aſked if he means to proſecute the action againſt Mr. Schloſſer, now he is informed that Mr. Schloſſer acted, in the above inſtance, in the line of his duty as a member of this Committee? The ſaid queſtion was accordingly propoſed to him, when Mr. Hunt deſired time to conſider, and to conſult his client, engaging to anſwer the Committee at their next meeting.

Auguſt 22.

Mr. Hunt attended the Committee, and after much converſation requeſted to have the queſtion propoſed delivered to him in writing, with leave to anſwer it in the ſame way; on which Mr. Hunt was deſired to withdraw.

Mr. Hunt was called in again: The Chairman informed him that an explicit anſwer ought now to be given, and that if he had it written the Committee would receive it; on which he declared he had nothing further to offer.

Reſolved, That Mr. Hunt's conduct and declaration are by no means ſatisfactory.

Auguſt 29.

The Committee having taken the conduct of Mr. Hunt into conſideration, are of opinion that he has, by iſſuing the above mentioned ſummons and proſecuting the ſame, endeavoured, as much as in him lies, to contravene the Aſſociation entered into by the Continental Congreſs. And that he has not acted with candour in declaring, "That when he ordered the writ to be iſſued, he did "not know or believe that Mr. Schloſſer had detained "the linen for which he had iſſued the ſummons as a "member of this Committee, under a ſuſpicion that it "had been imported contrary to the Aſſociation of the "Congreſs," which will fully appear by the following affidavit.

WILLIAM CONN, of the city of Philadelphia, maketh oath, That as he paſſed the houſe of Mr. George Schloſſer, of the ſaid city, on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, with three pieces of linen in his hand, Mr. Schloſſer called him, and aſked if they were for ſale, to which he replied they were, and delivered one of the pieces into the hands of Mr. Schloſſer, expecting he meant to bargain for it, but inſtead of doing ſo Mr. Schloſſer enquired how he came by it—That he, the ſaid Conn, evaded the queſtion by a feigned ſtory, thinking it hard to be ſo cloſely preſſed to ſay how he came by it; hereupon Mr. Schloſſer told him it was his duty as a Committee man to enquire, and would not part with the linen until he was ſatisfied how it was imported; that he (Conn) need not be uneaſy that the linen was detained, but if he was ſo he ſhould have ſecurity for the ſafe return of it, as ſoon as it ſhould appear to have been imported according to the Continental Aſſociation. He, the ſaid Conn, then ſaid Mr. Schloſſer might do as he pleaſed, as he could prove that he came honeſtly by the linen; that hereupon he, the ſaid Conn, applied to Mr. Ackroyd's clerk (Mr. Ackroyd not being at home) and obtained a certificate ſigned by him that the piece of linen then in queſtion had been ſold by himſelf for Mr. Ackroyd to the ſaid Conn, and delivered the ſame to Mr. Schloſſer, demanding his linen. Mr. Schloſſer ſaid the certificate was not ſatisfactory; and that although he knew Mr. Ackroyd, he did not know his clerk; however, that he would lay the whole before the Committee, who would meet ſhortly and judge of it. That on Saturday the 19th inſtant he, the ſaid Conn, having called at Mr. Schloſſer's houſe ſeveral times, and not finding him at home, grew diſſatisfied, and applied to George Bryan, Eſq; and informed him that he had a complaint to make concerning a piece of linen detained from him, and was proceeding to relate his caſe, when Mr. Bryan (before he had time to mention Mr. Schloſſer's being a Committee man) ſtopped him and ſaid it was a matter he had nothing to do with: It was the buſineſs of a lawyer. That he, the ſaid Conn, having ſome knowledge of Iſaac Hunt, Eſq; applied to him, and informed him fully of his caſe, and in particular did acquaint Mr. Hunt that Mr. Schloſſer had ſaid he detained the piece of linen as a Committee man. Mr. Hunt gave it as his opinion that the piece of linen might be recovered by a ſuit at law, and at the requeſt of him, the ſaid Conn, did commence a ſuit againſt the ſaid George Schloſſer accordingly. WILLIAM CONN.

Sworn before me this 25th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1775. JAMES YOUNG.

Ordered, That the above be publiſhed.

A true copy from the minutes of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH, }
R. STRETTELL JONES, } *Secretaries.*

Philadelphia County, Sept. 1, 1775.

In Committee, Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Townſhip Committees and the Captains of the different companies, and they are hereby enjoined to make returns to this Committee, of the Aſſociators, Non-Aſſociators, &c. in their reſpective diſtricts, agreeable to the directions of the Committee of Safety on Friday the 22d inſt. and that the Colonels of each battalion in this County do at the ſame time return the names of the officers of their reſpective battalions, with their rank and ſeniority in battalion.

The Committee adjourned to Friday the 22d inſtant, to meet at the houſe of Jacob Neff, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

*** The Committee of Correſpondence for the County of Philadelphia have appointed to meet in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 2d of October, at the Widow Jenkins's, in order to appropriate the donations collected for the ſuffering poor of Boſton. The ſeveral Townſhip Committees, who have not collected the whole, are earneſtly requeſted to compleat that ſervice, and pay the ſame into the hands of EDWARD MILNER, in Philadelphia, on or before the aforeſaid day.

This Day is publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKIN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,

[*Price* 1s. *per Number, or* 13s. *by the Year*]

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, or AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM, containing ſeveral uſeful, curious and intereſting original Pieces, both in Proſe and in Verſe, embelliſhed with an exact Plan of General Gage's Lines, on a large Scale, with a Deſcription of the Plan, Number of Cannon and Shot, &c.---He hath added, for the Encouragement of his Subſcribers, eight Pages Letter-preſs more than what is uſual in any Magazine.

The Publiſher returns his warmeſt Thanks to his kind Subſcribers, for the great Encouragement they have given his Monthly Muſeum, in which he is determined to do every Thing in his Power, either as to Coſt or Pains, in rendering it more and more uſeful and entertaining. By the bye, the Publiſher would be very glad to have ſome more good original Pieces handed to him. The Exerciſe of different Gifts or Talents in this Way add much to the Spirit of a Magazine. 1 W.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the county and borough of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for your paſt favours, in voting me higheſt on the return for the Sheriff's office theſe ſeveral years; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office, I do ſincerely ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by, your ſincere Friend,

Sept. 4, 1775. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of this city and county.

THE ſubſcriber being diſabled from following his trade, by an accident generally known, finds himſelf under the neceſſity of throwing himſelf on the generoſity of the public, to enable him to procure a decent ſubſiſtance for himſelf and family: He therefore takes the freedom to ſolicit the votes and intereſts of the freeholders of this city and county, in returning him for the Office of Coronor, for this city and county, at the enſuing election. As his misfortune befel him on a *public* occaſion, he humbly hopes for a proper ſhare of *public* favour and compaſſion. § ROBERT JEWELL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by many reſpectable friends, I intend to ſtand a candidate for the Coroner's office, at the enſuing election: I therefore humbly requeſt your votes and intereſt for the ſaid office, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your friend, and humble ſervant,

¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of Sept. inſt. at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Fergus Purden, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet, three full, equal and undivided fifth parts, the whole into five equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of land, ſituate and being on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between the Front and Second-ſtreets from Delaware; containing in front 22 feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Radnor, Richard Hill and Wife, and others; late the eſtate of James Claypole; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE partnerſhip of DOVE and OAKLEY, of this city, Curriers, being diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to make immediate payment to ROBERT DOVE or GEORGE OAKLEY, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

N. B. The Currying Buſineſs is ſtill carried on by ROBERT DOVE, who hopes to have the continuance of his former friends and cuſtomers.----He has likewiſe for ſale, an aſſortment of Dry Goods, viz. Velvets, velverets, corderoys, fine ruſſells, rattinets, tammies, ſhaloons, durants, thickſets, hair ſhagg, Marſeilles quilting, cotton counterpanes, and ſundry other articles, which he will diſpoſe of very cheap for caſh. ¶

Philadelphia, September 4, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JOHN INGLIS, of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, will be pleaſed to make them known to Mr. MALCOLM ROSS, who is properly authoriſed, by the executors, to ſettle the affairs of ſaid eſtate. SAMUEL INGLIS, JAMES CRAIG.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATIENCE LEWIS, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by

ARTHUR THOMAS, and GEORGE SMITH, Executors.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN in the night between the firſt and ſecond of this inſtant September, out of the paſture of the ſubſcribers, TWO HORSES, a grey and a black; the grey is chunky and ſtout, in middling good order, marked on the near buttock CK. near 15 hands high; the black is not in ſuch good order, has a ſtar in his forehead, branded on the off buttock V. (not quite certain) as we bought him not very long ſince, 15 hands high, both about 9 years old, natural pacers. Whoever takes up the horſes, and ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſes SIX POUNDS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

T. b. c. t. f. SCHLOSSER and FRANK.

Hempfield, September 1, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL BETHEL, late of Hempfield townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by the ſubſcribers.

And all perſons having any lots of ſaid deceaſed, in and near the borough of Lancaſter, and county aforeſaid, and who are indebted for ground-rents, houſe-rents, &c. due thereon, are deſired to go to the houſe of MICHAEL HUBLEY, in the borough aforeſaid, and make payment for the ſame, eſpecially thoſe who are two or more years in arrears, or otherwiſe they will certainly be dealt with according to law, without any further notice. SUSANNA BETHEL, and ROBERT BARBER, Adminiſtrators to ſaid eſtate. ¶

ON THURSDAY next, at Ten o'Clock, WILL BE SOLD, by Public Vendue, at Mr. THOMAS MACKANESS's, the Corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets,

ALL HIS HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Mahogany Tables, Book-caſe, Cheſt and Drawers, Chairs, Looking-glaſſes, Beds and Bedding, and Kitchen Furniture.---Likewiſe all his SHOP GOODS, conſiſting of Rum, Sugar and Wine,---a neat Aſſortment of Ribbons,---Silk Gloves and Mittens, *&c. &c.* *September* 5, 1775.

Manheim townſhip, Auguſt 23, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, Lancaſter county, a young cheſtnut bay MARE, about 2 years and 3 months old, 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has a white ſtar in her forehead, about the bigneſs of half a dollar, was newly trimmed under the head-ſtall of the bridle, neither brand nor ear-mark, a ſhort ſwitch tail, has never been ſhod, was but juſt broke to the ſaddle, and not for drawing. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip aforeſaid, living about one mile from Martin Myer's mill, or to MICHAEL HUBLEY, in the borough of Lancaſter, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, if taken within 12 miles of the borough aforeſaid, or the above reward of Three Pounds, if at a greater diſtance, and reaſonable charges. JACOB KURTZ. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1775, at night, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Charles-town, Cheſter county, in the province of Pennſylvania, a black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, ſtrong built, with ſhort body, her hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, her off eye out, both paces and trots, and when pacing goes very wide and ſhort. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare ſhall receive the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by EDWARD LANE. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Penn's-Neck, Salem county, on the 16th of June laſt, a ſervant man, named JAMES DICK, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 30 years of age, of a ſandy complexion, his beard almoſt red; had on, when he went away, one tow and linen ſhirt, tow trowſers, one light coloured twilled thick cloth jacket, alſo a half-worn wool hat, with a ſmall brim; he is a thick well ſet man, underſtands the exerciſe well, and will try to paſs for one of Gage's deſerters, or for a man of war's man, and perhaps he may undertake to learn ſome their exerciſe; I was informed he had been on Tinicum Iſland, and called his name John Green. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CARNEY, junior.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned to take him off at their peril; alſo officers of the militia are deſired to take notice, and cauſe the ſaid ſervant to be ſecured, for their humble ſervant. THOMAS CARNEY. ¶

Baltimore-Town, Auguſt 20, 1775.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named *Benjamin Sagers*, a blackſmith and gunſmith by trade, a very ſtraight round faced fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable down frowning look, ſhort light hair, and ſeveral ſcars on his head and face; had on, when he went away, a white ſhirt, blue coat, ſtriped trowſers, ſpotted ſtockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat, cut in the faſhion; may probably forge a paſs, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by AWBRAY RICHARDSON.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about Philadelphia, or gone to New-York, ¶

WENT away, on the 25th of Auguſt, from the city of Philadelphia, MARY PATTERSON, partly a woman grown; had on a blue and white ſtriped cotton gown, a green quilted petticoat, and a white bonnet; and took a large bundle of clothes with her; her mother and brother beg ſhe will ſpeedily return back to them; or if any humane perſon can give intelligence where ſhe is, and will be ſo kind as to ſend it to the Printers hereof, the favour ſhall be gratefully rewarded. ¶

Glouceſter Goal, September 4, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a run away, a perſon who calls himſelf *Lackey Flanegan*. His maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from the above date, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

New-Caſtle Goal, September 4, 1775.

NOW *in the Goal of ſaid County, the following Perſons, viz.* JOHN CONNOR, *a Hair-dreſſer by Trade, who ſays he belongs to James Williamſon, of Kent County, in Maryland.* THOMAS NORTH, *born in Oxfordſhire, in England, is about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, well made, and pitted with the Small-pox; had on, when committed, a wool Hat, a London brown fly Coat, of coarſe Cloth, Ruſſia Sheeting Trowſers, and a Pair of coarſe Shoes, with Nails in the Heels.* WILLIAM MATTHEWS, *from Devonſhire, in England, of a ſwarthy Complexion, thin Viſage, and brown Hair; had on, when committed, a light blue Waiſtcoat, ſpotted in the dying, made in the Sailors faſhion with ſlaſh Sleeves, a wool Hat, cocked with white Cord, coarſe long Trowſers, coarſe Shoes, with Copper Regimental Buckles. The two laſt mentioned Perſons ſay they came in with Captain Thomas Spencer, in the Ship Elizabeth, to Baltimore. Their Maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come in four Weeks from this Date, and take them away, or they will be ſold for their Fees, by* THOMAS PUSEY. ‖ 7 16.

IRISH LINENS, of various Prices, TO BE SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, by THOMAS M'GLATHRY, At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets. §

TO BE SOLD BY
DOCTOR YELDALL,
At his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, three doors above the *Bank* Meeting-house, in Front-ſtreet,

MOST kinds of *Patent Medicines* now in uſe, which may be depended on to be genuine: Likewiſe Rhubarb of the firſt quality, Peruvian Bark, Camphire, Jalap in powder, &c. which will be diſpoſed of for caſh only; together with the Doctor's *Family Medicines*, ſo well known and approved of throughout moſt parts of the continent. Dr. YELDALL gives due attendance to any family that may want his aſſiſtance, either in the city or country, and who may depend on his aſſiduity and moderate charge, and that they will be conducted through their diſorder as ſoon, and with as few medicines, as the nature of the complaint will admit of. Thoſe living in places remote may, by ſending an account of their diſorder in writing or otherwiſe, have advice and medicines ſuitable ſent to them, with proper directions for their uſe.

N. B. Any poor perſon wanting aſſiſtance, either in Phyſic or Surgery, by applying to the Doctor at his Ware-houſe, every Monday, may be ſupplied.

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

SIR, For the benefit of others I hope you will make the following public, that others labouring under the ſame calamity may know where to apply for cure. I was afflicted with a cough and pain in the breaſt for twelve years. I applied to many but could not get relief, all agreeing that I was in a deep decay, and that there was no help for me. On your coming to New-Haven I applied your Public Medicines, and ſoon found beneſit, and in a few months, after twelve years illneſs, was reſtored to perfect health, and have continued ſo above fifteen months. NATHANIEL AGNOMALL, *livin New-Haven, in Connecticut.*

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FOR the benefit of others be it made public, that I, George Smith, was afflicted with a conſumptive diſorder for a long time, which reduced me to ſo low a ſtate that I could ſcarce walk. I applied to ſeveral, ſome gave me medicines, and others ſaid it was in vain for me to apply, but hearing of the cures that Dr. YELDALL *had done in that way, I at length applied to him, and greatly to the ſurpriſe of myſelf and neighbours, found myſelf recovered to health in a ſhort time, and am now as well as ever. As witneſs my hand,* GEORGE SMITH, *living in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet.*

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

SIR, As I think no cure has been more ſurpriſing or more ſpeedily compleated than that which you performed on my leg, I beg you may make it public, for the benefit of others labouring under the ſame calamity. I had been for twenty-two years labouring under dreadful ulcers in one of my legs. I applied to many able phyſicians, and found that all the medicines they applied were to no purpoſe; I was twice ſalivated, but without ſucceſs. I applied your medicines very early this ſpring, and in a few weeks my leg was healed, and I am now as ſound, and can do buſineſs as well as any perſon whatever. As witneſs my hand, JOHN CAMPBELL, *Eweſham, Burlington county.*

Northampton County, Auguſt 24, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain large and valuable tract of land, ſituate at Blooming Grove, in the ſaid county; bounded by vacant land, and land of Samuel Seely, and containing 900 acres, more or leſs, whereof 50 acres are clear, with a dwelling-houſe thereon; late the property of Jonas Seely; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of Iſaac Levan and others, and to be ſold by HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

Hunterdon County, Weſt-Jerſey, Auguſt 28, 1775.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the ſeveral Creditors of Benjamin Primus, an Inſolvent Debtor, confined in the Goal of ſaid County, that they be and appear before any two of the Judges of ſaid Court, on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at One o' Clock on ſaid Day, at the Court-Houſe, in Trenton, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſaid Inſolvent Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be made to his Creditors, and he diſcharged from his confinement, agreeable to an Act of the Governor, Council and General Aſſembly of ſaid Province, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

¶ BENJAMIN PRIMUS.

THE 25th of Auguſt, 1775, at night, the houſe of Valentine Nelſon, of Middletown, in Bucks county, was broke open, and the following Goods taken away, viz. a ſuit of blue broadcloth, the coat and veſt lined with blue worſted, the breeches with white twilled cotton and linen lining, a mixture of red may be ſeen in the broadcloth by examining it, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, one holland the other ticking, three ſilk handkerchiefs, a pair of blue worſted ſtockings, a ſtock and a plain ſilver ſtock buckle, a pair of ſquare carved ſilver ſhoe-buckles, marked N N, the under ſide, locket ſleeve buttons, ſame mark, ſome money and ſmall articles. Before night the ſame day was taken out of the houſe of Jacob Doughty, near Valentine's, a nankeen coatee coat, two fine ſhirts, one pair ſpotted ſtockings, one pair of ticking breeches, a pair of metal knee buckles, and a pair of garters. The thief ſuppoſed to be Samuel Smith, a middle-ſized man, about 24 years of age, down look, and a remarkable red ſpot on his right cheek. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, that he or they be brought to juſtice, and the owners have their goods, ſhall be entitled to the reward of THREE POUNDS.

VALENTINE NELSON.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that he will change his name. ¶

JAMES SIMS, who came to Philadelphia laſt Year, from the County of Monaughan, and Kingdom of Ireland, now lives in the Town of Carliſle, and Province of Pennſylvania: Therefore if any of his Acquaintance or Friends have any Buſineſs with him, they may find him there. Dated this 24th Day of Auguſt, 1775. ¶

Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, Auguſt 28, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a ſervant lad, named *Francis Correy*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a healthy complexion, large out features, has black hair and generally tied (which he may perhaps cut off or alter) was born in Scotland and brought up chiefly in England, his ſpeech is broad and rather on the Weſt of England accent, the thumb of his left hand was ſplit down the end with a ſickle laſt harveſt and but lately healed; had on, when he went away, a homeſpun blue and white narrow ſtripe linen coatee, remarkably long in the waiſt, an old ſhirt of Ruſſia duck patched, a half-worn felt hat, a half-worn pair of ſhoes patched acroſs the toes, a pair of buckſkin breeches nearly new, with a rough ſeam acroſs one of the thighs behind, light coloured worſted ſtockings ribbed; he can work well at farming buſineſs, underſtands the manual exerciſe, and can beat well on the drum (having been in the army) and is an artful fellow, and it is thought will endeavour to get into the Continental Service, as his mind runs that way, or may pretend to have deſerted from Gage's army. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of the goals within this province, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if in Philadelphia, reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WEST.

N. B. The ſaid ſervant was purſued and overtaken a few miles on this ſide Lancaſter, when he dropt his bundle of clothes, and made his eſcape in the woods; has no other clothes with him than what he has on his back. ¶

Reading, Auguſt 7, 1775.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD HARRY, late of the townſhip of Cumrue, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, or who have any accompts to bring in againſt the ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to attend at the houſe of Erhard Roſe, Tavern-keeper, in Reading, on Sixth-day, the 8th of September, in order to have the ſame ſettled, as the ſubſcriber will ſhortly be obliged to render the accompts of her adminiſtration. JANE HARRY, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, Auguſt 21, 1775.

THERE is a Mulattoe Man in Queen's-Town Goal; he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and ſays he belongs to William M'Keene, on Reedy-Iſland; he has an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers. The owner is deſired to come and take him away, and pay Charges. JOHN BUTLER, Goaler. ¶

ELEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED, or rather ſuppoſed to be STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots natural, is four years old, and appears lightiſh coloured along the hips, and as for a brand and other marks I am not certain of, but it is thought that there is a little white on his off hind foot near the paſtern, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, had a ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN FEAGEN.

N. B. Said Horſe was miſſed on Tueſday, the 22d of Auguſt laſt, and the public are requeſted to take notice of all ſuſpicious people, as there is nothing now more general than run aways and thieves. ¶

Northampton Townſhip, Bucks County, Auguſt 16, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the houſe of James Vanſant, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, a certain hired man, named David John, about 5 feet two inches high, thin viſage, brown hair, ſpeaks on the Welſh dialect, 28 or 30 years old; had on, and took with him, a red regimental coat, and a blue broadcloth ditto, with yellow buttons, a light coloured veſt, a new ruffled ſhirt, and one plain ditto, marked I. V. S. under the arm, a pair of new calfſkin ſhoes, a pair of neats leather half-worn ditto, a pair of halfworn boots, and a wool hat. Was broke open on ſaid night, and ſuppoſed to be by ſaid David John, a cheſt, in the abovementioned houſe, and the ſum of twenty-one pounds in caſh taken out of it, viz. five half johannes, and 1th in gold, ſeven dollars in ſilver, and the reſt in paper money, not particularly remembered. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid David John, or his accomplices, if any he has, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the money ſecured, ſhall have the above reward, or for the fellow only, the ſum of Fifteen Shillings, paid by the ſubſcriber, living at the abovementioned houſe.

SARAH MILES.

N. B. The ſaid David John has a paſs, ſigned by Samuel Irwin, Eſq; of an old date, which it is probable he will produce. ¶

RUN away, on the 26th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named ANN SKILLING, middle ſized, came in the ſhip Charlotte, Captain Edgar, has red hair, full faced, freſh complexion, ſtoop ſhoulders, and ſpeaks the Scotch dialect a little; had on, when ſhe went off, a light blue ſtuff gown. As it is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone with ſome of the paſſengers, it is hoped no perſon will harbour her. Whoever brings her to Mr. WHITEHEAD, at the Work-houſe, ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by

¶ ROBERT GORDON HALL.

Woolwich, Glouceſter County, Auguſt 27, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named *Edward Maginnis*, about 20 years of age, dark brown hair, almoſt black, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox and ſomething freckled on his face and hands; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, with a ſmall brim, homeſpun ſhirt and Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a ſhort jacket, without ſleeves, the fore part made of black cloth, and the back part white, moſt worn out, good ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ANDREW RICHMAN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at Hager's Town, in Frederick county, Maryland, a ſervant man, named Digory Noal, an Engliſhman, near 6 feet high, of a brown complexion, brown hair, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſomewhat freckled; he is a great drinker and liar, and will ſteal; he ſerved his firſt time with Dr. Stevenſon, in Baltimore-town, and he was bought out of York goal. He had on ordinary clothes when he run away, but I ſuppoſe he may have better by this time. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any county goal, and gives notice to William Smith, Eſq; in York county, or to the ſubſcriber, in Weſtmoreland county, at Raccoon Creek, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Alexandria, July 20, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM or PLANTATION, called Cornwall, lately the property of Lewis Stevens, Eſq; deceaſed, lying in Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, containing about 670 acres of land, about 380 acres of which are cleared, and the remainder exceeding well timbered; there are on ſaid farm, a good genteel ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a good kitchen, barn, waggon-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings, alſo a fine young bearing orchard, of 400 apple-trees, grafted with the beſt kind of fruit, and a good garden; the cleared land is divided into ſix fields, which are all watered by living ſprings, and about 50 acres of good meadow land, partly before the door, and a great part of which is watered; it is very pleaſantly ſituated, and is a very genteel country ſeat for a gentleman, or profitable place for a farmer, being in the neighbourhood of ſeveral houſes of worſhip, and two mills from two to four miles diſtant. The place will be ſold together or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer and intereſt of the concerned. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, Eſq; of Perth-Amboy, or to Mr. JOHN IMLEY, of Alexandria, who are veſted with the fee ſimple, and will give a good and ſufficient deed of conveyance to the purchaſer for the ſame. ¶

LORD *CHESTERFIELD*'s LETTERS complete, in four volumes, with neat bindings, are now ſelling by *ROBERT BELL*, in Third-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*.---Who hath alſo for ſale, a large collection of new and old BOOKS.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The BRIGANTINE
CHARMING PEGGY,
Guſtavus Conyngham, Maſter,

WILL ſail in eight days. For paſſage, apply to CONYNGHAM, NESBITT, and Co. or ſaid Maſter, at Stamper's wharff. *Auguſt* 30. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held in this City, on the 3d of October next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered,

Printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, *Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet*, Philadelphia,

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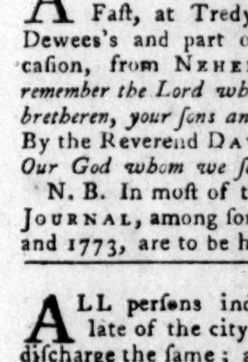

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